

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 SB1814

Introduced 2/9/2011, by Sen. Terry Link

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10 ILCS 5/7-41 from Ch. 46, par. 7-41 10 ILCS 5/17-29 from Ch. 46, par. 17-29 10 ILCS 5/19-2.2 from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.2 10 ILCS 5/19A-70

Amends the Election Code. With respect to campaign free zones, removes the authority of a church or private school to designate its entire property where a polling place is located as a campaign free zone. Provides that nothing prohibits the placement of temporary signs in a private dwelling in a public or private building containing a polling room. Provides that nothing prohibits the placement of temporary signs on windows or doors of a private dwelling in a public or private building containing a polling room if the dwelling in a public or private building containing a polling room if the dwelling and polling room are on different floors or, if not on different floors, the private dwelling is at least 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room. Preempts home rule powers. Effective immediately.

LRB097 10045 HLH 50221 b

HOME RULE NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning elections.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 7-41, 17-29, 19-2.2, and 19A-70 as follows:
- 6 (10 ILCS 5/7-41) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-41)
- 7 Sec. 7-41. (a) All officers upon whom is imposed by law the duty of designating and providing polling places for general 8 9 elections, shall provide in each such polling place so designated and provided, a sufficient number of booths for such 10 primary election, which booths shall be provided with shelves, 11 such supplies and pencils as will enable the voter to prepare 12 his ballot for voting and in which voters may prepare their 13 14 ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. Such booths shall be within plain view of the 15 16 election officers and both they and the ballot boxes shall be 17 within plain view of those within the proximity of the voting booths. No person other than election officers and the 18 19 challengers allowed by law and those admitted for the purpose of voting, as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within 20 21 the proximity of the voting booths, except by authority of the 22 primary officers to keep order and enforce the law.
  - (b) The number of such voting booths shall not be less than

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one to every seventy-five voters or fraction thereof, who voted at the last preceding election in the precinct or election district.

(c) No person shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on primary day within any polling place or within one hundred feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place. Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the

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markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a church or private school may choose to apply campaign free zone to its entire property, and, markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters. At or near the door of each polling place, the election judges shall place signage indicating the proper entrance to the polling place. In addition, the election judges shall ensure that a sign identifying the location of the polling place is placed on a nearby public roadway. The State Board of Elections shall establish quidelines for the placement of polling place signage.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, except for including but not limited to,

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the placement of temporary signs. This subsection shall be liberally in favor of persons engaging construed in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the time that the polls are open on an election day. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the placement of temporary signs within a private dwelling in a public or private building where a polling place is located. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the placement of temporary signs on the doors or windows of a private dwelling in a public or private building where a polling place is located so long as that private dwelling is located on a different floor than the polling room or that private dwelling is located a distance of at least 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room if the private dwelling and polling room are located on the same floor.

(d) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

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Sec. 17-29. (a) No judge of election, pollwatcher, or other person shall, at any primary or election, do any electioneering or soliciting of votes or engage in any political discussion within any polling place, within 100 feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place; no person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching within those areas for the purpose of voting. Judges of election shall enforce the provisions of this Section.

(b) Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located

in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, except for including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the placement of temporary signs within a private dwelling in a public or private building where a polling place is located. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the placement of temporary signs on the doors or windows of a

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private dwelling in a public or private building where a polling place is located so long as that private dwelling is located on a different floor than the polling room or that private dwelling is located a distance of at least 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room if the private dwelling and polling room are located on the same floor. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of persons engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At or near the door of each polling place, the election judges shall place signage indicating the proper entrance to the polling place. In addition, the election judges shall ensure that a sign identifying the location of the polling place is placed on a nearby public roadway. The State Board of Elections shall establish guidelines for the placement of polling place signage.

(c) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

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(10 ILCS 5/19-2.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.2)

Sec. 19-2.2. (a) During the period beginning on the 40th day preceding an election and continuing through the day preceding such election, no advertising pertaining to any candidate or proposition to be voted upon shall be displayed in or within 100 feet of any room used by voters pursuant to this Article, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place; nor shall any person engage in electioneering in or within 100 feet of any such room, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place. Any person who violates this Section may be punished as for contempt of court.

(b) Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the room used by voters to engage in voting, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used

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by voters to enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on

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any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, except for including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the placement of temporary signs within a private dwelling in a public or private building where a polling place is located. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the placement of temporary signs on the doors or windows of a private dwelling in a public or private building where a polling place is located so long as that private dwelling is located on a different floor than the polling room or that private dwelling is located a distance of at least 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room if the private dwelling and polling room are located on the same floor. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the time that the polls are open on an election day.

(c) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (b) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

1 (10 ILCS 5/19A-70)

Sec. 19A-70. Advertising or campaigning in proximity of 2 3 polling place; penalty. During the period prescribed in Section 19A-15 for early voting by personal appearance, the provisions 4 5 of Sections 7-41, 17-29, and 19-2.2 shall apply; including that 6 a person is prohibited from placing temporary signs on any part of the polling place property beyond the campaign free zone. 7 8 This provision is a denial and limitation of home rule powers 9 and functions in accordance with subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. no advertising 10 11 pertaining to any candidate or proposition to be voted on may 12 displayed in or within 100 feet of any polling place used by 1.3 voters under this Article. No person may engage electioneering in or within 100 feet of any polling place used 14 15 by voters under this Article. The provisions of Section 17 29 16 with respect to establishment of a campaign free zone apply to polling places under this Article. 17

Any person who violates this Section may be punished for contempt of court.

20 (Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

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21 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 22 becoming law.